



SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1904.

REV. W. S. KRESS delivered an address on socialism at the missionary conference at the Catholic University in Washington yesterday. Among other things the speaker said:

Socialists try to make it appear that everyone who opposes socialism is not a friend of the workingman. Socialism is a religion to its followers, who devote themselves with fanatical zeal to its propagation.

In concluding his address Father Kress said:

The policy of standing passively by with the expectation that socialism will wear itself out, seems unwise. Socialism is a new growth, in a passing craze. Its phenomenal growth in Germany may be duplicated here. There is only one force that can cope successfully with the question. Shortly before his death Senator Hanna said: "The one great power that will be the safeguard of our country when such foes (socialists) menace her existence, will be the Catholic Church. I am not talking for effect. This is my deep conviction."

Socialism is a growing menace to this country, as it is in Germany, and both church and state have for years been apprehensive as to its outcome. Believers in its theories have for a long time been conducting an earnest and effective propaganda. The danger presented by socialism lies in the fact that it is liable to form a fusion with other organizations which take issue on existing conditions.

THIRTY-NINE years ago today General Lee surrendered at Appomattox and the Southern Confederacy, "the storm-tossed nation," fell, carrying in its fall the hope of establishing an independent government of its own, which for over four long years had been cherished by as brave a people as ever fought. At Appomattox a little band of eight thousand men, hungry and ill clothed, worn out with victories, but as valiant as knights of old, surrendered to a magnificently equipped army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, and having dispersed, straggled in twos and threes back to their old homes, many of them to find but the ruins of what they left when they entered into the struggle for a cause they knew to be right. The anniversary will bring sad memories to those who recall that trying day—but it is past, and men who then faced each other in fierce combat are now standing shoulder to shoulder in the work of advancing the common interests of a reunited country and indulging at least in the hope that time at last sets all things even.

AT THE banquet of the Periodical Publishers' Association in Washington Thursday night President Roosevelt was guest. In his address he cautioned the press of the country against the expression of news that might have a tendency to irritate foreign governments. He quoted from a book he has recently read concerning restraint without which, it is said, countries will end in anarchy. In conclusion Mr. Roosevelt said:

We have a very large field in warring against evil at home. When all is as it ought to be in nation and State and municipality here at home, we can then talk about reforming the rest of mankind. Let us begin at home.

The President has as much need to profit by such advice as the people over whom he presides, and his allusion to the warring elements at home is pertinent. The conflict between capital and labor has long since reached an acute stage, while the propagators of socialism and other theories calculated to unbalance governments are serious menaces to the stability of the American republic.

IN THE House, yesterday, as stated in the Gazette of that day, the Frye bill, extending the coastwise trade laws of the United States to the trade between the United States and the Philippines, was passed. This bill will cause a monopoly in the carrying trade between this country and the Philippines and will of course have the effect of greatly raising rates, as under its provisions freight can be carried only in American bottoms. Under this bill it now costs more to carry a cargo from Boston or New York to a North or South Carolina port than it does from Liverpool to any Atlantic coast port in America, and still with this knowledge Congress, which should legislate in the interest of all the people, voted to extend the coastwise trade laws solely in the interest of the shipowners.

THE Gordonsville Gazette, one of the oldest weekly newspapers in that section, has suspended publication for an indefinite period. These are hard times for newspapers and they are forced to struggle for existence. There was a time when the sentiment of a community would not allow its home paper to flag. It is not so now. The larger cities enter into direct competition with nearby places for newspaper patronage, and the floating population, that is in no wise interested in the history of the places in which their lot may temporarily be cast, care but little for the home paper or the

sentiment it portrays. The local paper has to fight against terrible odds, and when it holds its own it is only after herculean struggles.

It is stated that Mr. Roosevelt wishes ex-Secretary of War Root to succeed him, but as he realizes that Secretary Taft may develop enough strength to defeat Mr. Root during the next four years, he has planned to make Mr. Taft Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, provided Chief Justice Fuller can be induced to retire. Thus does the President of the United States set the example of political jugglery even for the highest offices in the republic.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Adjournment of the present session of Congress by the 23rd instant seems probable, while adjournment by the 28th instant appears to be absolutely certain. The big appropriation bills are all in shape for speedy action. The postoffice bill will be concluded on Monday and the bill providing a form of government for the Panama canal zone will then be taken up. It is possible that this may be changed into a simple resolution directing the canal commission to assume charge of the government of affairs in the canal strip, leaving all details to its own discretion. The sundry civil bill will be reported to the Senate Tuesday and will be taken up Wednesday and will, it is expected, be passed by the end of the week. There will then be only the general deficiency appropriation bill left and that never provokes much discussion in the Senate. The adoption of this bill and the reception of conference reports on the others, together with the winding up of pending miscellaneous legislation, will complete the work of the session, and the leaders think it is entirely probable that they will be able to get away within the next two weeks. The busy scenes which attended the proceedings in the House this week will be re-enacted next week, the House leaders being determined to leave nothing undone that may retard adjournment which is expected before May 1. The democrats are clamoring for ten hours more of debate on the Alaskan delegate bill, and their wish will have to be gratified either in connection with this or some other bill, as they decline to be prevented from putting forward all the campaign material yet at their command. Much of the week will be given to conference reports, and the shipping commission bill and the bill providing that government supplies shall be carried in American vessels at the discretion of the Secretary of War, will be called upon from time to time until disposed of. The appropriation committee expects to finish work on the last of its bills, the general deficiency bill, carrying between seven and eight million dollars. Tomorrow the House will hold its first Sunday session, the afternoon being set apart to eulogies to the late members, Burke and Forrester, of Pennsylvania. Committee work is slackening, the only important committee matter not yet disposed of being the report of the McCall committee which investigated the Bristow report and the statements affecting members therein contained. This report is to be presented next week. The judiciary committee will take further testimony of newspaper publishers in relation to the extortions of the paper trust on Wednesday.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends took luncheon on board the Mayflower this afternoon. The Japanese cook who has prepared dainties for the President and his guests upon many former occasions, served a menu that he knew would be particularly acceptable, and Capt. Gleaves, the ship's commander, acted as guide when the strangers aboard expressed a wish to inspect the pretty yacht. After the luncheon the Mayflower cruised about the Potomac in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon before returning to her anchorage near the navy yard.

Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, has written a letter to the superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis stating that it is the desire of the President that if feasible the midshipmen be given instruction and practice in the Japanese art of wrestling known as jiu jitsu. Should success attend the experiment the training will be extended to the enlisted men of the navy.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, arrived yesterday and was at the Capitol during the afternoon but did not enter the Senate chamber or any committee rooms where there were meetings. There is nothing to prevent Mr. Burton from entering the Senate, but it might precipitate action looking to his expulsion.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame, has invited the members of the National Geographical Society to witness the performance of his new kite on April 30. The tests of Prof. Bell's latest flyer will take place somewhere near Washington, possibly on some field within the capital itself.

The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of James R. Parsons, of New York, to be Consul General at Mexico City.

Senator Daniel has gone to Chicago, where he will tonight deliver an address before the Confederate Veterans' Association of that city on the anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox.

Mr. Rixey has introduced in the House a bill for the relief of the Presbyterian Church at Lovettsville, Va.

A large crowd attended the races at Benning this evening where fine sport was afforded. The event of today is the Southern Steeplechase for hunters.

Four Children Burned.

Four children of Mr. and Mrs. William Burke were burned to death at Sebastopol, a suburb of Pittston, Pa., at 1 o'clock this morning. The victims are Helen, aged fourteen; James, aged twelve; Mary, aged eight; and Michael, aged six. The family retired at the usual hour last night, and about 1 o'clock this morning Mrs. Burke was awakened by the crackling of flames. She awakened her husband, and it was discovered that a wall of fire separated them from the two rear rooms occupied by the children. The frantic parents made a desperate attempt to reach the children, but failed, and they were forced to jump from the second story window to escape death. The Pittston fire department responded, but the building could not be saved. At 1:30 the charred bodies of the two youngest children were recovered and search was being made in the smoking ruins for the bodies of the other two victims.

News of the Day.

Representative W. S. Cowherd, the new chairman of the democratic congressional committee, says the outlook is bright for a democratic President and Congress.

Reports to the Philadelphia Bureau of Health yesterday showed the alarming total of 389 new cases of typhoid fever for the week, as compared with 321 for the previous week.

A shell from a big rifle ashore or afloat in the vicinity of the Naval Academy flew across the upper deck and between the pilothouse and the smokestack of the steamer Cambridge while she was on the way to Baltimore from Claiborne with 100 passengers yesterday morning, causing almost a panic aboard the steamer, which had to run full speed ahead to get out of danger.

The Richmond Washington Company has sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. \$2,500,000 of its collateral trust 4 percent bonds the total issue of which is \$11,000,000. The Richmond-Washington Company operates a railroad from Washington to Richmond. It is jointly owned by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Southern, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line and Chesapeake and Ohio roads.

Returns from the primary elections in Tennessee indicate the defeat of Senator Bate, and the election of Benton McMillin as his successor in the Senate. Bate is one of the oldest Senators in the body and is the last of the Confederate major generals in the Senate. McMillin was in the House of Representatives for a number of years, and for a portion of his service was the democratic leader. He retired from Congress to become Governor of his State.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, arrived in Washington yesterday but was headed off from visiting the Capitol or the Senate chamber. Mr. Burton went to his office in the Matby building, and that is as near as he got to the Senate. He saw several of his colleagues, and they think it is entirely probable that they will be able to get away within the next two weeks. The busy scenes which attended the proceedings in the House this week will be re-enacted next week, the House leaders being determined to leave nothing undone that may retard adjournment which is expected before May 1. The democrats are clamoring for ten hours more of debate on the Alaskan delegate bill, and their wish will have to be gratified either in connection with this or some other bill, as they decline to be prevented from putting forward all the campaign material yet at their command. Much of the week will be given to conference reports, and the shipping commission bill and the bill providing that government supplies shall be carried in American vessels at the discretion of the Secretary of War, will be called upon from time to time until disposed of. The appropriation committee expects to finish work on the last of its bills, the general deficiency bill, carrying between seven and eight million dollars. Tomorrow the House will hold its first Sunday session, the afternoon being set apart to eulogies to the late members, Burke and Forrester, of Pennsylvania. Committee work is slackening, the only important committee matter not yet disposed of being the report of the McCall committee which investigated the Bristow report and the statements affecting members therein contained. This report is to be presented next week. The judiciary committee will take further testimony of newspaper publishers in relation to the extortions of the paper trust on Wednesday.

M. P. CONFERENCE.

Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, a leading member of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, now in session in Annapolis Memorial Church, Baltimore, and president of Western Maryland College, at Westminster, Md., has resigned as president of Adrian College, at Adrian, Mich., which position he has held for the past two years and will devote his efforts to the Westminster institution alone.

The session of the electoral college for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Conference, which meets next month in Washington, occupied the afternoon, but only one ballot was taken, and the result of that will not be announced until today.

The committee on Sabbath observance submitted its report incorporating therein a resolve deprecating the efforts of worldly people to rob the Sabbath of its sacredness. The committee also disapproved of all unnecessary travel on the Sabbath, the patronizing of Sunday newspapers and the attendance upon camp meetings where the law of the church governing them is not strictly enforced.

The invitation extended to the conference to hold its session in 1905 in Salisbury was laid upon the table for 24 hours, as was also the motion for the conference to meet on the first Wednesday in April next.

The conference suspended business for a short time during the morning to hear of the work of the Ministerial Relief Association, which is the death benefit for the survivors of deceased ministers.

The ordination service will be held tomorrow morning in the conference church. The sermon will be preached by Rev. R. S. Rowe, and the candidates for full membership into the conference will be ordained by President Little. Those who will be ordained are Revs. G. J. Hooker, G. E. Brown, C. R. Strauburg and Thos. Wheeler.

Licenses for the administration of the ordinances have been recommended to be given to Clayborne Phillips, E. H. Jones, P. W. Crosby, D. M. Dibble, R. L. Shipley, F. P. Krauss and E. L. Bunce.

The faculty of education has recommended the following promotions:

From the second to the third year class—E. H. Jones and C. R. Strauburg. From first to second year class—D. M. Dibble, Clayborne Phillips, R. L. Shipley, G. J. Hooker, F. P. Krauss and P. H. Crosby.

The following were yesterday received into the conference on trial by President Little and passed to the first year: Benjamin A. Bryan, Gideon I. Humphries, J. Ernest Litsinger and Ethel Parsons. Rev. W. D. Litsinger, who has been a member of the conference since 1863, was referred to the committee on superannuated claimants.

The committee on statistics reported to the conference that the denomination had 24,121 members in full standing in the Maryland district, which is an increase of 537 over that of last year.

CONGRESSIONAL

The contract for cancelling machines used by the Postoffice Department constituted the principal question of debate in the Senate yesterday in connection with the postoffice appropriation bill.

The subject was sprung by Mr. Culberson, who introduced an amendment reducing the rental of the machines. In the course of the debate that followed the democratic Senators charged that the rental now paid was the same that was paid under the contracts made by George W. Beavers when he was chief of the salary and allowance division of the Postoffice Department, and that they were excessive. Mr. Lodge denied this charge, saying that there was no proof of it.

The postoffice bill was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned. The House passed a large number of bills, principal among which was the Philippines shipping bill and the bill appropriating \$475,000 in aid of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, to be held in Portland, Oreg., in 1905.

A Thoughtful Man.

M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind., knew what to do in the hour of need. His wife had such an unusual case of stomach and liver trouble, physicians could not help her. He thought of and tried Dr. King's New Life Pills and he got relief at once and was finally cured. Only 25c at E. S. Leubauer & Sons' drug store.

Fifty-Eighth Congress.

Washington, April 9.

SENATE.

The Senate today, shortly after convening, adopted the amendment of the House to the Frye shipping bill, fixing upon July 1st, 1906, as the date when the coastwise laws shall be extended to the Philippines.

HOUSE.

Large crowds were attracted to the galleries of the House today by the previous announcements that Mr. Bourke Cockran of New York, would be the oratorical star at today's proceedings. The scene on the floor, also, was an unusually animated one, and by far a larger number of members than can ordinarily be found in the House on a Saturday, gave attention to the preliminary routine business of the day.

It was 12:20 when Mr. Dalzell reported back the Cockran resolution which calls on the judiciary committee to investigate by what right the Secretary of the Interior issued his recent pension order, with the recommendation that it lie on the table.

"I withhold my motion," Mr. Dalzell announced, "that the author of the resolution may have an opportunity to be heard."

As Mr. Cockran arose from a seat in the center aisle, he was cordially applauded, by republicans as well as democrats.

At the outset Mr. Cockran disavowed any and all intention of making this resolution the vehicle of a partisan speech. "It is my desire simply to vindicate the dignity of the House," he said, raising his voice, which had hitherto been confined to conversational tones; "I arise, not as a partisan, but as a member of the House."

It was this statement which evoked the first applause of the day.

"I want to see generous provision made for the old soldiers in their declining years," he thundered, "but I want to see it done by Congress, and not by any self constituted authority."

Again the democrats applauded him. "If this order is accepted," he declared, "if money is paid out on such an order, what fragment or shadow of power is left to the House of Representatives?"

He spoke of the constitutional rights of Congress. "The purse is held by the constitution to be under the control of Congress," he said. "But what is really done, is the opening of the purse, not by this body, but by an executive officer of the government—thirty millions of dollars taken from the treasury by the stroke of the pen of an executive officer. We are at the parting of the ways. If this order be tolerated, what is there that is beyond the power of an executive officer?"

Mr. Cockran became more effective in his delivery as he warmed up to his work.

He advocated the repudiation of the Hitchcock order as contrary to the "security of our laws, the permanency of our liberties, the safety of our country," a sentiment that brought forth thundering democratic applause. He spoke of the "decline and decay of the House of Representatives," and referred in substantiation to a recent magazine article on that subject by Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, and to the last speech made by Mr. Cannon, last year, which he declared to be a "pathetic dirge over prestige lost." He discussed the alleged encroachments of the executive department into the domain of the legislative.

"Ours is the right to make war," he declared, speaking of Congress, "but the executive gives us the power to declare war when we want to and makes war when he chooses."

He saw no hope in the present condition. Impeachment would be the only weapon, and impeachment is never invoked, he said, by statesmen unless success is assured in advance.

Again he devoted himself to the Hitchcock order. "It is justified by some," he declared, "on the ground that under President Cleveland a similar step was taken. If that be so, in God's name, let us condemn it!"

Mr. Dalzell—"Did it take you eleven years to find that out, although you were a member of the House at that time?"

"It took many people eleven years to find it out," was the retort. "I hope we will unite to prevent a repetition of the event. I am not afraid of a vicious theory adopted by a vicious man. But I have great fear of a mistaken course pursued by a good man under a mistaken apprehension of public principle. The first order, driving the wedge, was more reprehensible than the order by Mr. Hitchcock was, which only widened the breach. If the republicans be true, it was a democratic administration that led the way in our violation of constitutional rights."

In conclusion Mr. Cockran suggested what he called his remedy for the decline of the power of the House. He urged the House to adopt a resolution appointing a committee to frame a "new declaration of rights," consideration of which should go over to the first Monday in December.

Mr. Dalzell's reply was to the effect that Mr. Cockran had made general charges but had given no particulars. He said that it was nonsense to say that the rights of the House had been violated just because the pension bureau had framed a new order governing pensions.

Mr. Dalzell gave way to Mr. Grosvenor who defended the Hitchcock order and the House rules.

Woman's Awful Confession.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rocker, of Boone Ia., are in jail in Sioux City, Iowa, under an indictment for murder, and Mrs. Rocker has confessed to Attorney C. A. Irwin, that her present husband murdered her former husband, August Schroeder, June 30, 1900. She says that Rocker, who was at the time Schroeder's hired man, went to town with Schroeder, got him drunk and chloroformed him on the way home. She says that Schroeder, nearly dead when they reached home, and that she helped Rocker hang Schroeder in the barn, to indicate suicide. After collecting the insurance on Schroeder's life, she says, she gave it to Rocker, who went to South Dakota, and that she then married him.

Are You a Dyspeptic?

If you are a dyspeptic you owe it to yourself and your friends to get well. Dyspepsia annoys the dyspeptic's friends because his disease sours his disposition as well as his stomach. Kodol Dyspeptic Cure cures stomach, indigestion and sour stomach, by this palatable, reconstructive tonic digests the whole digestive apparatus, and sweetens the life as well as the stomach. When you take Kodol Dyspeptic Cure the food you eat is enjoyed. It is digested, assimilated and its nutrient properties appropriated by the blood and tissues. Health is the result. Sold by all druggists.

Today's Telegraphic News

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—An edict of the Czar is published today in which His Majesty directs that the staffs of the Baltic fleets be brought to their full strength also the immediate mobilization of the marine and naval reserves. Those only are exempt who are employed in the Russian volunteer fleet or in technical establishments.

London, April 9.—The Yin Kow correspondent of the Central News wires that a Chinese report which has reached there has it that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu river in Manchuria, and that a skirmish with Russians has occurred at Ta-Tung-Kau. The Russians claim that they have 400,000 troops in Manchuria, more than enough to outflank any Japanese forces which may be advanced. General Wogask has succeeded General Kondratovich in command at Niuchwang.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—In accordance with the wishes of Gen. Kuropatkin, the commander in chief of the Russian forces, preparations are being made to rush troops to the front in large forces. One hundred thousand troops have been ordered to be in readiness for immediate mobilization to be sent to Manchuria and special quarters for them are being hastily put in readiness there. Gen. Kuropatkin has demanded three hundred thousand reinforcements by May and a million by August.

Glasgow, April 9.—The announcement was made today that Japan has placed contracts with Clyde shipbuilding firms for the construction of two battleships, each to exceed in length, gun power and armor any war vessel that has yet been built. Unless the war between Japan and Russia will be greatly prolonged, the vessels cannot be delivered before the termination of hostilities.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—The government has ordered a large number of armored automobiles for use in Manchuria, where the placing of rails for transportation purposes is impossible.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—It is ascertained that forty war ships are ready to assemble at Kronstadt, on the Gulf of Finland, on April 17th for equipment.

Death of Queen Isabella.

Paris, April 9.—Former Queen Isabella of Spain died at 9:45 this morning. The life of the former Queen had been a long and stormy one. Twice was she expelled from Spain, the last time in 1877, and since then she has maintained her residence in the French capital, longing to return to her native land. Owing to the belief that her presence in Madrid would be dangerous to the ruling house, she has been forced to remain in exile. Marie Isabella Louisa was the daughter of Ferdinand VII. She was born at Madrid, Oct. 30th, 1830. After many Spanish broils in which the claims of others to the throne were successively acknowledged and renounced, she was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority Oct. 15, 1843, and took her place among reigning sovereigns of Europe. On September 16, 1868, a great revolution broke out in Spain starting with the fleet off Cadiz, and gradually spreading over the whole peninsula. The speedy result was the formation of a republican and provisional government under Prim, Serrano, and others at Madrid and the flight of Queen Isabella to France. On November 6 that year her majesty took up her residence in Paris, where she remained during her exile, with the exception of an interval spent at Geneva during the Franco-Prussian war. On June 27th, 1870, she renounced her claim to the Spanish throne in favor of her eldest son, the Prince of Asturias. While in Paris she associated with Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, and an edict was issued expelling her from Spain for life. The late Queen, up to a few years ago, was noted for her cheerfulness and joviality. In fact, it was this inherent good humor which made her the easy victim of many intrigues, and which to a degree caused the scandals which marked her early life.

Smallpox Scare.

Philadelphia, April 9.—A man in the Hotel Traymore, Eleventh and Cherry streets, was ill and had a rash on his face. At his request a physician who lives near by was called in. "Smallpox," said the doctor sententially, hurrying to the telephone. Fifteen minutes later the Board of Health had issued instructions to quarantine the place. A squad of policemen locked the doors, guarding the building in front and behind, and refusing to allow anyone to enter or leave the hotel. That was at 6 o'clock last night. The dining room was filled with men and women who take only their meals at the hotel. When they were informed that they were under quarantine and would probably have to stay in the house two weeks, there was a scene. Women cried and men swore. Nearly every one had an engagement for the evening. There were twenty actors and actresses who "simply had" to get to the theatre, and they raged and stormed. At 9 o'clock two medical inspectors from the Board of Health arrived to make arrangements for moving the patient to the Municipal Hospital. They were fairly swept off their feet by the mad storm of guests that swirled through the hotel hammering at the doors and shouting: "Let me out; let me out!" Finally they got to the patient's room. "Measles," they ejaculated in unison. Instantly the quarantine was lifted, and guests flowed out of the Hotel Traymore like water out of a canal lock when the gates are lifted.

Another Murder.

Chicago, April 9.—Another murder growing out of the troubles of the Franklin Press Feeders' Union and employers resulted last night, when pickets of the union went to the plant of the Wagner & Hansen Company, 166 and 174 Clinton street, and tried to prevail on employees of the firm to quit the establishment. The victim was Michael Bolland, one of the pickets. When Roy Travis, an employee, went for his midnight lunch, he was accosted by the men and an argument and fist fight was followed by Travis drawing his revolver and shooting Bolland in the stomach. The victim was carried to his home by his companions and left there alone. He died an hour later, while being taken to the county hospital. Travis was arrested later by detectives. Bolland was 46 years old. Travis came to Chicago a few months ago from Battle Creek, Mich.

One man was killed and two fatally injured by the explosion of a Pennsylvania railroad engine at Halesboro, eight miles from Baltimore. The men lived in Washington.

Suspected of Murder.

Colchester, Conn., April 9.—Sheriff Jackson is still in town this morning investigating the murder of a Polish laborer on the farm of Joseph Marks, a farmer. The body was found with arms and legs cut off buried in a bag in an old cellar on Marks' farm. Marks, who took to the woods immediately after the discovery, was still at large this morning. His wife was arrested this morning charged with being an accomplice in the murder. So far as the officers could learn this morning the farm hand's name was Lederer. He had been employed by Marks a year or more. Marks, it is said, owed him \$60 in wages and Lederer had frequently demanded his pay and had quarrels with Marks. It is believed that Marks killed Lederer while the latter was in bed asleep.

A Grim Avenger.

Danville, Va., April 9.—A. F. Allen, twenty-eight years old, a farmer of Halifax county, has deserted his wife and babies to run off with his sister-in-law, Mamie Stevens, who is just eighteen. The girl left her home ostensibly to visit friends in Lynchburg, and was joined there by Allen. The intimacy between the girl, who is a daughter of Andrew Stevens, a Confederate veteran, and Allen is a surprise to the family of the young woman. Mrs. Allen is the mother of three small children, and lives upon a rented farm. Her father has sold his farm, declaring that he proposed to invest the proceeds in hunting down the man who is the husband of one of his daughters and the abductor of another.

Total Loss by Baltimore Fire.

Baltimore, April 9.—According to figures compiled by Harry Ryall, resident manager of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, of California, with the assistance of other leading insurance men here adjusting losses, the total insurance loss by the great fire of February 7 was \$35,000,000; the value lost, \$45,000,000; net loss, \$10,000,000. First estimates placed the losses at \$80,000,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A telegram from Uskub, Macedonia, states that Turks have arrested the insurgent chiefs Sapungeva and Chakalarot, near Ljoriza.

Word reached Beirut, Syria, today, of a wreck on the Damascus Railway, in which eight persons were killed and twenty injured.

The Philippine Commission, it is learned, will next week remove to Balgion in the province of Benguet, northern Luzon. Balgion is the new capital of the Philippines.

The Standard Oil Company is arranging to greatly extend its business in the East. Plans have been adopted and work will soon commence on the building of a large petroleum product plant at Manila.

Word has reached London that a British force, proceeding against the Okpotos of Nigeria, encountered a force of the enemy, and a battle ensued in which the British lost four killed and 48 injured. The British found the head of a British officer who had been murdered.

The Berlin Tageblatt reports that Prof. Wanoff, of Moscow University, has been murdered by revolutionary students of the university. This inscription was affixed to the corpse: "Condemned to death by a revolutionary committee for acting as police spy and betraying students holding progressive opinions to the authorities."

Virginia News.

The naval hospital at Norfolk is to be made the largest in the whole country. Col. G. W. Anderson has formally announced his candidacy for mayor of Richmond.

Mr. M. Gardner Dixon died at his residence, near Vienna, on Thursday after a long illness, aged fifty years.

Jonah Nixon, a well known citizen of Loudoun county, died at his home near Woodburn on Thursday, from paralysis. He was aged eighty-five.

Grafton Hall, near Upperville, the handsome mansion of Mr. Richard Dulaney, which was totally destroyed by fire last December, is soon to be rebuilt.

Four large dwellings were destroyed at Fairfax at an early hour yesterday morning. The postoffice and drug store and a large grocery store were saved through heroic efforts of the bucket brigade.

The Loudoun Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, have inaugurated a movement to erect a handsome monument in honor of the Confederate dead from Loudoun county on the courthouse lawn in Leesburg.

Price Grigsby, son of John Grigsby, of Stafford county, was accidentally killed near Brooke station, in that county, yesterday, by one of the engines used in double-tracking the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad at that point.

The large new barn of Turner Clatterbuck, near Calpeper, was burned to the ground yesterday evening, with all its contents, consisting of hay, grain and harness. Two fine horses and a colt were burned to death. The insurance on the building and stock was very small.

Negroes Buying Rifles.

It was learned in Roanoke yesterday morning that a shipment of about forty Winchester rifles was recently received and distributed among many negroes of Salem, who had organized a club for their purchase direct from the factory. It is alleged that it was to protect themselves from any such treatment as that received by Taylor Fields recently, who was severely whipped by a crowd of young men for incendiary and scandalous utterances concerning the Shields case in Roanoke. The occasion for this whole sale purchase of these firearms is said to be due to the treatment of the negro preacher Jones, who was run out of Roanoke and has not been allowed to return because of his alleged scurrilous talk about the Shields case and the inflammatory article concerning it recently published by the Planet, the negro organ of Richmond.

A disordered stomach may cause no end of trouble. When the stomach fails to perform its functions the bowels become deranged, the liver and kidneys congested, causing numerous diseases, the most fatal of which are painless and therefore the more to be dreaded. The important thing is to restore the stomach and liver to a healthy condition; and for this purpose no better preparation can be used than Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.—For sale by Richard Gibson.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.